Enhanced Chemical Catalysis via Increased Electron Orbital Radius Supported by Neutrino Vacuum Effect

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Introduction

In addition to application in reducing the plasma transition temperature for hydrogen for thermonuclear applications and in physics-based cloud seeding, the charge titration effects of neutrino vacuums upon electrons could have a variety of other applications stemming from the fact that the field increases the orbital radius of electrons by reducing their net charge.

Chemical synthesis is oftentimes a complex, multi-step process which is highly dependent upon the use of and control over heat. The synthesis of high explosives is particularly dangerous, particularly as the temperature required for the chemical synthesis is usually near to the temperature at which the completed product will combust. Increased industry demand, furthermore, calls for more efficient processes.

Abstract

Chemical synthesis, given that it requires both the disintegration of one chemical chain and the integration of atoms and molecules into another would intrinsically benefit from the ability to arbitrate the orbital radius of electrons.

In the presence of a neutrino vacuum (ibid. the mechanism for generating this effect,) the electrical charge of electrons within a certain proximity to the Neutrino Vacuum Generator (NVG) is reduced. This reduction in charge could be predicted to increase the orbital radius of the electrons. Anything which increases orbital radius is going to make it both more likely that chemical chains will come apart under given conditions and more likely that new bonds will be; at least transiently; established.

Increasing the orbital radius of electrons through this field effect would have an effect comparable to increasing the temperature of the material as it is contact between neighboring electron clouds which makes possible the formation of chemical bonds. In addition to reducing the plasma transition temperature, the melting point should also be affected, although not as dramatically. However, the rate of chemical synthesis should be greatly catalyzed by the increase to the electron radius brought about by this field effect.

Once a bond is established, suspending the field effect would solidify that bond in much the same way that reducing temperature would do so. Because these field effects could be switched faster than heat could dissipate, they would greatly increase the efficiency of the production of chemicals of all sorts.

Thus, the collocation of the spin-controlled electron counter-circulating device with a chemical reactant chamber would; through a physics-based effect; support dramatically accelerated chemical catalysis.

Conclusion

This field effect would likely be broad-based and could be hazardous to living tissues. It may have unpredictable effects on protein folding and cellular permeability. It would likely disrupt ion transport in living tissues. There would likely be no way to limit the effect to a narrow area as it is based upon neutrinos and is based upon the generation of a negative quantum electrical discrepancy which necessarily produces effects over a wide area (NVGs for cloud seeding work over an area of many miles.) Sharper gradients could be produced by creating more compact electron circulation devices, but any field effect strong enough to substantially alter the nature of chemical synthesis would undoubtedly disrupt natural biological processes to a catastrophic extent.

The devices would require precise manufacturing and substantial amounts of electrical power. In theory, precise control over these field effects would allow for unique effects to be achieved such as precision chemical splicing and the construction of bespoke protein structures. However, the nature of this field effect would not seem, at the time of this writing, to lend itself to any but a broad-based effect. The proceeding paper will address a potential avenue to insulating operators against the hazardous effects of this mechanism.